13 10. KAMBARA is a moderately large, ovate island of upraised coral limestone with a volcanic intrusion at the N.W. end. The island is situated at the S.W. corner of the Lau group. Its south end rests upon the 19th parallel south and its west reef touches the 179th meridian west. It is 4 1/2 miles long and nearly 3 miles wide.

The greater part of the island is a wooded basin, surrounded by a continuous ridge of upraised limestone, up to 350 feet high, which drops abruptly toward the sea. The highest peak on the island, Delailoloi, is of volcanic material, 470 feet high, at the N.W. corner.

There is no harbor, but anchorage in 12 fathoms, sand and coral, may be had with the usual E or S.E. wind, off the N.W. corner, opposite the village of Tokalau. Landing is easy. At this point the barrier reef which surrounds the island is reduced to a line of coral heads.

[312] Water is not abundant on Kambara, but small supplies might be obtained at the villages, where rainwater is caught and stored in cement tanks.

[241] Part of the N.W. end of the central basin has been cleared of forest and planted to sweet potatoes, yams, manioc, pumpkins, bananas and other native foods. The remainder of the basin is covered by a thick, tropical, "lowland" forest. Along the N.W., N.E. and S.E. sides the beach is a sand flat underlain by corse sandstone and covered with groves of coconut palms and the usual beach growth. Portions of the N., W. and E. sides are percipitous undercut cliff.

The familiar land animals; crabs, lizards and rats present. No snakes seen, although the natives report them present.

361 [161] There are four native villages: Tokalau, at the N.W. corner with 109 natives; Lomati, about a mile down the W. coast, is a small, but [368] clean and prosperous looking village with an attractive church and [161] 46 natives; Undu, at the S.E. end, situated in an extensive coconut grove, with 89 inhabitants; and Nggalinggali (Ngaliqali), the largest

13 27. VANUA MBALAVU I. is situated at the western side of the lagoon containing the Exploring Isles. (S.17° 10' to S.17° 20', and 178° 55' to 179° 04' W.) It is 14 miles long and up to 2 1/2 miles wide, with several peaks along its backbone. The N.W.portion, including Ngillangilla I. (510'), which is separated from the main island by a narrow channel, is composed of upraised coral limestone. This continues to be the dominant material south and eastward as far as the two deep bays on the N.E.. On the east side of these the forested limestone cliffs are abruptly replaced by rounded grassy hills. These continue until close to the south end ~~&hh~~ which is a narrow limestone ridge. The small islets to the N.W. are limestone. Yanu Yanu, on the S.E. is of volcanic material. The highest peak, Koro Mbasabga (930) and the summits of one or two other peaks of volcanic material are covered with an open growth of forest, similar to that on the high volcanic islands of Matuku, Moala, and Totoya.

361 [423] All of the villages, about 14 in number, are located in the volcanic portion of the island. Nambavatu, in the N.W., is a private estate. Several of the villages were not visited during our short stay, but their populations are tabulated under the Census of Lau.

[648] [344] [368] [177] [563] Lomaloma, with the residence of the District Commissioner, the courthouse, a large native church and ~~&hh~~ a few European homes, is situated toward the S.E. end of the island. The northern half of the village (Lomaloma) is Fijian; the southern half (called Sawana) is Tongan, with a separate Buli (chief) and its own city government. The two parts have a combined population of 272. The harbor is well protected, on the east by the islet of Yanu Yanu, and on the N. and S. by outjutting reefs, leaving a small natural basin. In former times Lomaloma was a a large and commercially important place, with several hotels and stores. To it came the old sailing vessels from all parts of the world after copra and native produce from all Lau. But with

[13] [366] [439]

13 [103] 37. YATHATA (or Cap island, so called because its profile resembles a cap with button) is a limestone and volcanic island, lying 18 miles S.W. of Naitaumba and 19 miles west of Kanathea. (S.17° 16', 179° 32' W.) It is surrounded by a fringing reef which also encloses the low limestone island of Kaimbu and several smaller islets and rocks. There is a boat passage on the N. side with good landing on a sand beach toward the N.E. end. There is no anchorage.

The island is 1 1/2 miles E.& W. by 1 1/2 miles wide. Toward the center there is a steep, flat-topped, wooded limestone peak, 840 feet high and on the S.E. a rounded, grassy volcanic hill. The coast on the east and N.W. is sandy with groves of coconut palms, and there are [241] cultivated areas on the S.W. side of the central peak.

36 368 312 487 172 712 13 The village, with 25-30 native houses and a frame church, is located on the east side. S.W. of the village is a small fresh water pool. The island is traversed by trails. The ruins of an ancient fortified village occupies the summit of the central peak, Na Koro Levu (840'). The volcanic hill, called Dilla Thata, is about 500 feet high.

38. KAIMBU was not visited. It is about 1 1/2 miles long (NW-S.E.), by 1/2 mile wide. It is composed of elevated coral limestone, with a flat surface averaging 150 feet high. Portions are wooded, and others partly [241] cultivated. The small village is on the N.W. side. 13

[361] The small sand islet of Mukuluva, between Yathata and Kaimbu is densely covered with coconut palms. The 90 feet elevation is to the top of the vegetation. The other small islets, 20 to 30 feet high, are mostly coral limestone and of no great consequence.

[p.85]